



A.D. 1863, 9th OCTOBER.

N^o 2473.

SPECIFICATION

OF

LOUIS LEFEBVRE.

VAPOUR-BATH APPARATUS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,

25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

Price 10d.

1864.



A.D. 1863, 9th OCTOBER. N° 2473.

Vapour-bath Apparatus.

LETTERS PATENT to Louis Lefebvre, of No. 9, Cecil Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Physician, for the Invention of “**IMPROVEMENTS IN VAPOR-BATH APPARATUS.**”

Sealed the 24th November 1863, and dated the 9th October 1863.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION filed by the said Louis Lefebvre at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition and Declaration, on the 9th October 1863, pursuant to the 9th Section of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

5 **TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME**, I, LOUIS LEFEBVRE, of No. 9, Cecil Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Physician, send greeting.

WHEREAS I am in possession of an Invention for “**IMPROVEMENTS IN VAPOR-BATH APPARATUS,**” and have petitioned Her Majesty to grant unto
10 me, my executors, administrators, and assigns, Her Royal Letters Patent for the same, and have made solemn Declaration that I am the true and first Inventor thereof.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Louis Lefebvre, do hereby declare that the following Complete Specification under my hand and seal fully
15 describes and ascertains the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, in and by the following statement:—

My Invention consists of,—

1. An apparatus for vapor baths for the whole body excepting the head,

Lefebvre's Improvements in Vapour-bath Apparatus.

composed of a boiler or steam generator and furnace heated in an ordinary manner, or by a lamp for burning fluid, and a chamber in which the patient is enclosed.

2. An apparatus for vapor baths for a part of the body.

3. A chair vapor bath for a part of the body.

5

In the accompanying Drawings, Fig. 1 represents the first part of my Invention. A, the boiler or steam generator, furnished with safety valves B, B; C, a cock, through which steam passes to the chamber; D, a funnel for the introduction of water with or without volatile substances into the generator through E, a double cock with a globe between; F, a man-hole or opening, 10 by which the generator may be cleaned or plants or other substances may be introduced; G, an opening for emptying the contents of the generator; H, the water level; I, the handle by which to carry the generator; J, the furnace or lamp holder, which can be placed in the opening K; L, a flexible pipe, communicating between the generator and the chamber M, covered with cotton 15 cloth or close tissue supported by the frame represented in Fig. 3; N, N, pockets or covered holes, by which the body of the patient may be reached either for the purpose of being rubbed or dried.

Fig. 2 represents the heater or furnace and a lamp or burner more at large, particularly in plan and section. The heat may be obtained from solid fuel 20 or gas. When fluid is to be burned it is put into the trough B, which has two compartments B and D, partially separated by a hollow chamber C, under which there is a communication. The fluid is introduced through D, while it may still burn in B, and all danger is thus obviated of the flame being communicated to the alcohol in D or the vessel outside. 25

Fig. 3 represents the frame of the chamber in which the patient lies. It is composed of metallic tubes tinned or lined on the interior surface, and covered externally with cloth to prevent the patient from being burnt by them, and a hoop F to distend the cover, and another G, which is moveable, so as to fit the patient's neck at H. The steam from the generator enters the globe M, 30 into which also may be introduced medicated substance through the funnel L. The steam circulates through the tubes, and escapes into the chamber through holes in the upper surface of the lower tubes C, C, which are kept from the patient's touch by a slight trelliswork or border K. The patient can regulate the amount of steam entering by means of the cock N, furnished with an 35 indicating pointer, and moved by a lever P, which is worked by the rod Q, at the end of which is a handle. The tubes and rods may have joints S, S, to make them more portable. The water condensing in the tubes C passes

Lefebvre's Improvements in Vapour-bath Apparatus.

through D, D, to a tube E, and is allowed to escape at intervals through the cock J, the apparatus being inclined by the wedge-shaped support I.

Fig. 4 represents the vapour-bath apparatus for local applications. The front of the apparatus is oblique to the tube supplying it with vapor through the tube with a stop-cock F, so that while the steam issues through the small holes at A, the water condensed runs into a gutter B, and by a pipe C for escape at the end curved upwards at E. The apparatus can thus be directed to any part of the patient's body, even while in bed, without moistening either it or the patient.

10 Fig. 5 represents the vapour chair bath. The steam generated by a furnace or heater, as described, or by other means, enters a tube at A through a cock B, regulated by the patient himself, and thence by a tube C into the condensing globe D, from which the water escapes through E, a small conical pipe. The steam passing through G, a pierced diaphragm, enters a chamber H,
15 over part of which the patient sits.

I claim as my Invention the vapor-bath apparatus of lampholder, generator, and chamber, the vapor bath for local application, and the chair vapor bath, all as above described.

20 In witness whereof, I, the said Louis Lefebvre, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

L. LEFEBVRE, D.M. (L.S.)

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1864.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

Il est évident que la France a fait de grands progrès dans l'industrie et le commerce, et que son influence s'étend de plus en plus sur le monde entier. Les sciences et les lettres ont également fait de grands progrès, et la France est devenue le centre de la civilisation moderne.

FIG. 1.

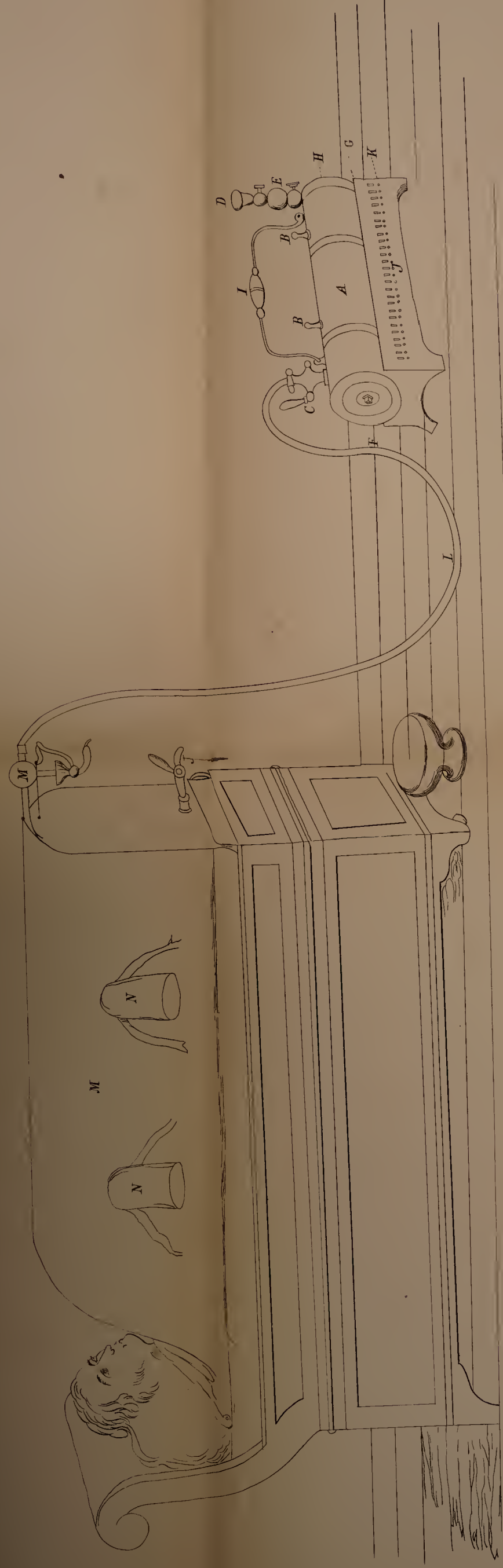


FIG. 3.

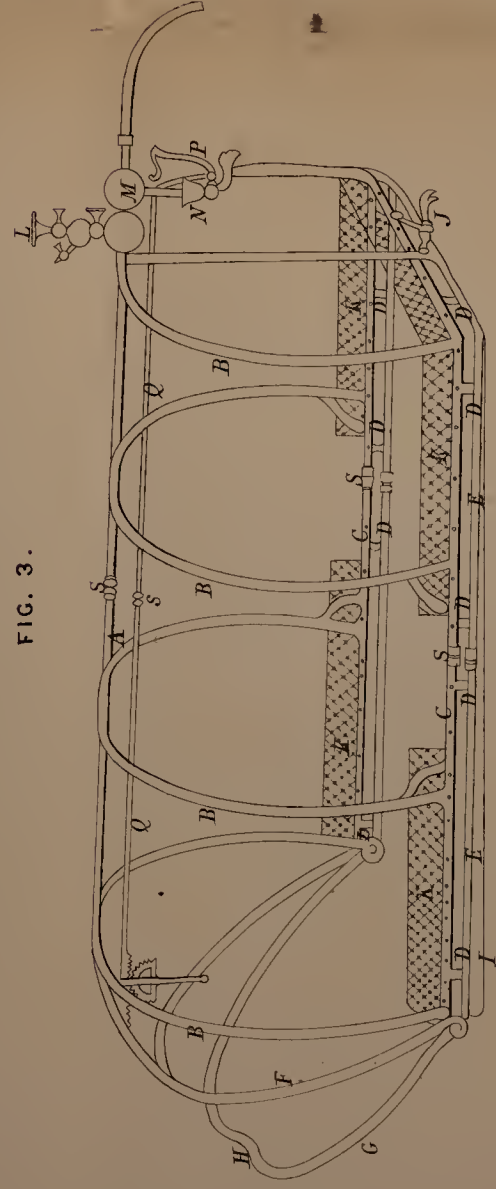


FIG. 2.

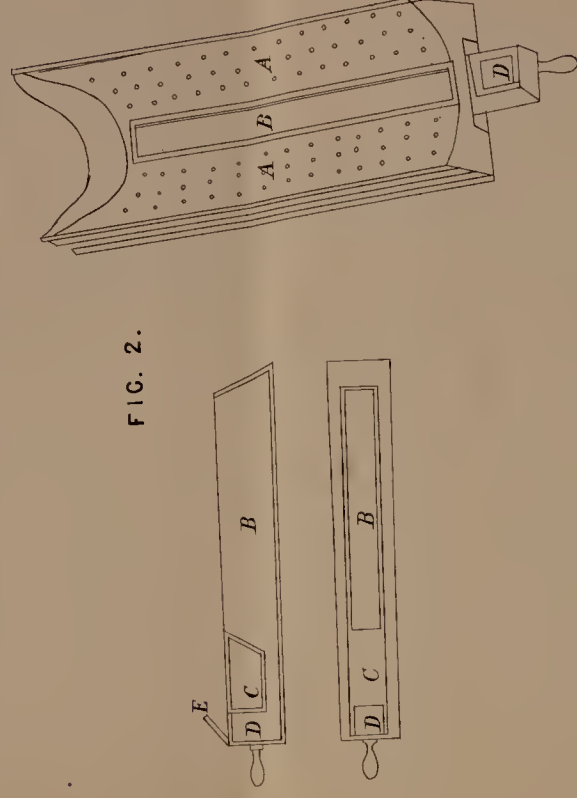


FIG. 5.

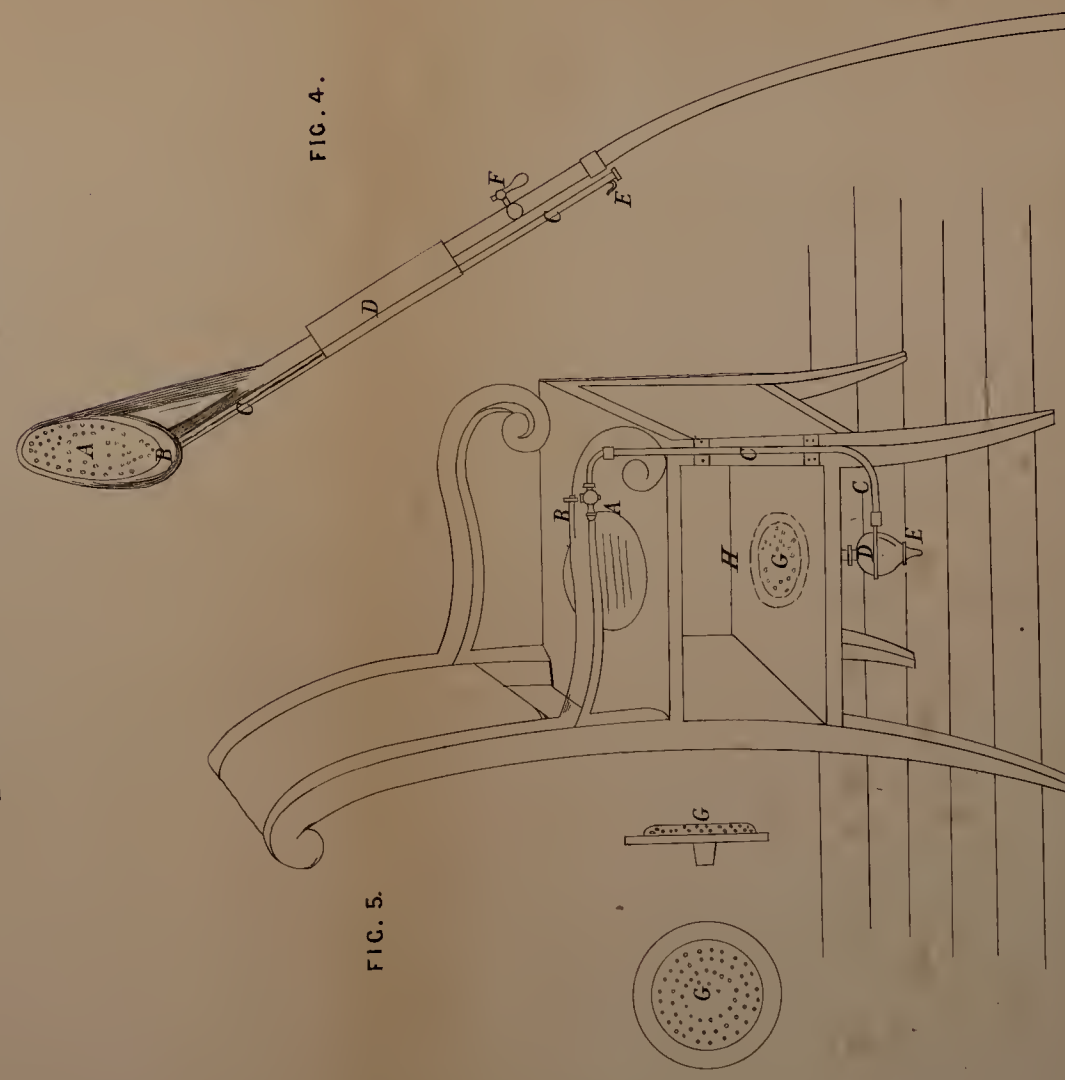
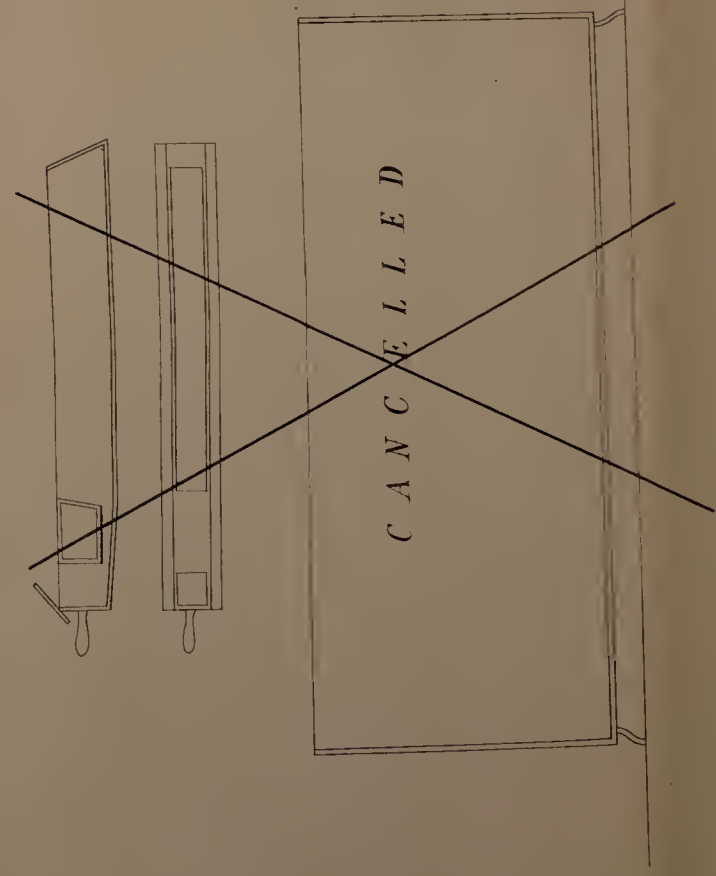
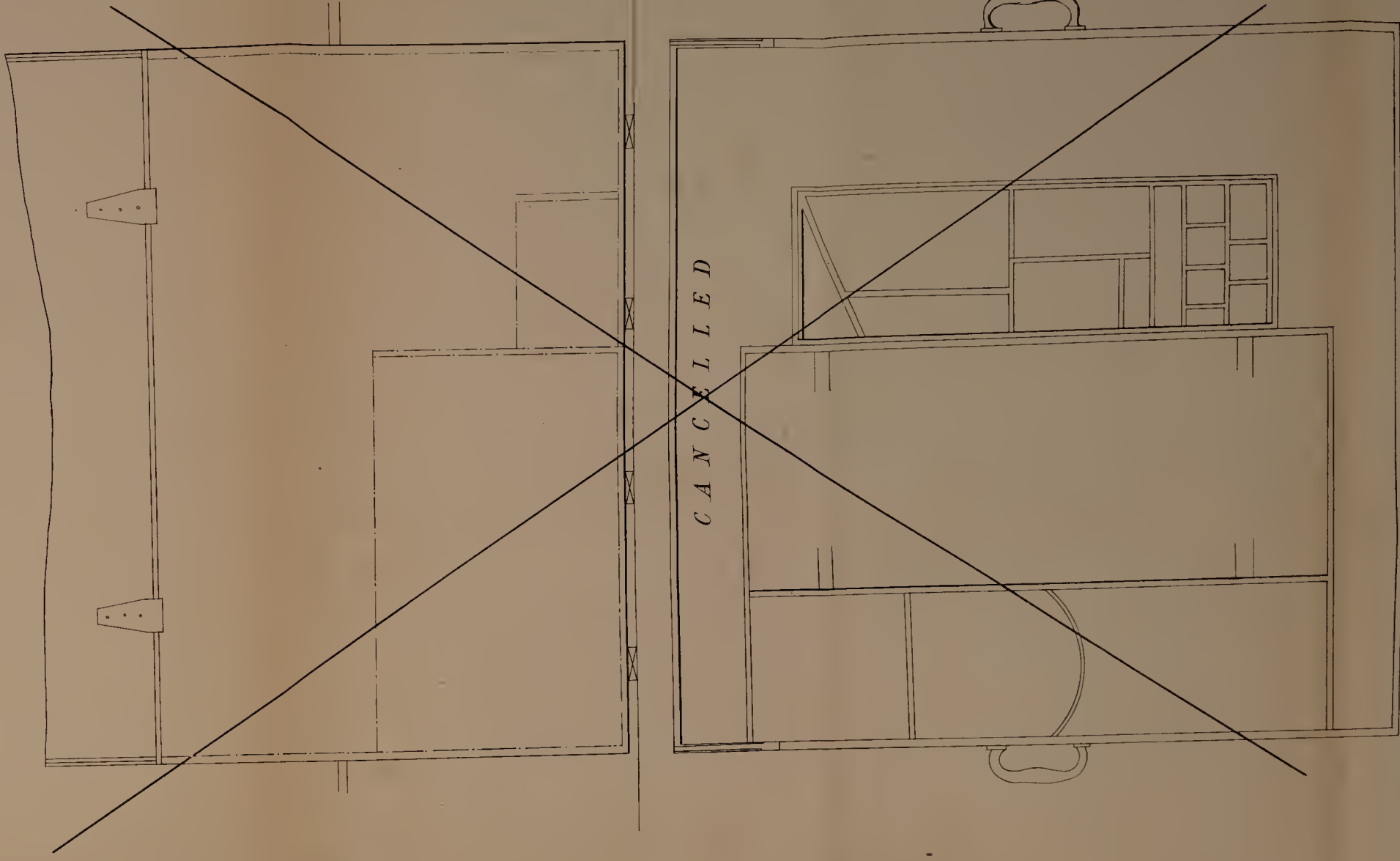


FIG. 4.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30752048>

